

INSURANCE

Fire, Life and Marine
CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED BY
\$5,099,000.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
 Oldest Company in the field Hartford, Conn.

ABATE,	1400
<hr/>	
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	
Springfield Mass	
CAPITAL AND RESERVE	1400
<hr/>	
Manhattan Loan Ins. Co.	

Niagara Fire Insurance Company
New York City.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$200,000

de Republican Fire Insurance Comp.
New York City.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,000,000
New York Life Insurance Comp.
CAPITAL OVER \$1,000,000

Office, Penn's Block, Main St. Philadelphia, Pa.
[illegible]
1862 - - - 1st
MERCHANTS' DESPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE
American Express Co., - - Proprietors

FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON
TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST
FORWARDS goods at a more expeditious rate
and fine running west except the regular line.
Forwarding bills, covering the entire route
New York and Boston, will be given
Through receipts will be given at 1 1/2 Murray st.
New York, and 60 Washington street Boston.

"MERCHANTS' & SPATCHI!"
and deliver at depot, corner of Hudson and 7th
streets, New York and Western R. R., Boston Ma.
General office in Old Freight Depot of Lake Shore
R. R., Buffalo. R. W. MILLAN, Sup't.
O. M. WARREN, Agent.
At the office of the Am. Ex. Co. Jamestown N. Y.

D. W. LEWIS
HAS JUST RECEIVED
NEW STOCK
of Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Flasks, Lead
Caps, Powder, &c., in fact everything that a sports-
man needs. Please give a call and see the
goods sold cheap.

P. S.—The Powder is good and finishes Pouches
of the most patterns and

Great Bargains in Millinery

MRS. O'DEA is now selling her large stock of
and fashionable winter Hats in Velvet,
Silk, etc., at a great sacrifice. In fact, no com-
offer will be refused as she must get rid of

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!
To make room for her spring goods, and ladies who
even now, as handsome as assortment of millin-
ery can be seen west of New York
old Bonnets and her customers will be getting
and made like new *without any charge*.
Dresses made or cut to order and the newest and
unfashioned for a mere nothing. Please call and
see before purchasing elsewhere.

Warehousing in Young America block, over H
Clothing Store, Main street

TAKE NOTICE

After you have examined the
Little Stock of Wail Paper

about town just step in at the
Great Wall Paper Headquarters
at the
CORNER STORE
where we

DEFY ALL COMPETITION
In styles and prices
and quality
Piano Forte and Orga
MRS. S. FOORD,

Will be happy to give instruction to those
may desire it in
PIANO FORTE & ORGAN MUSIC
Garcia and Thornton Bass. Residence on In-
struct three doors south of the Methodist church
N. 8 Instruction given at the residence of his
located.
To meet the next 21 1940

WALL PAPER
 WE have received, direct from the Manufacturer
 about four tons of
WALL PAPER
 being the same as the one of

received up to this date
 as built

RECEIVED THIS DAY
 ONE heavy iron safe which we sold
 year, manufactured expressly for putting
 caps on.

ap-ld

POCKET CUTLERY

A SUPERB assortment of Pocket Cutlery
of the highest grades from a top to a passing
Just received and for sale at

ap-ld

SETH REAN

Received this Day
BY
McKAY & BROS
A Splendid lot of
BONNET RIBBONS

A new assortment of
Colored Edge Velvet Ribbon
25 Cents a Yard
Taffeta Trimming Ribbon

Also a new line of
FALL BONNETS,
Flowers, Plumes, Felt Hats, Jodel
&c., &c.
Janesville Nov 7th, 1892

ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA

April 7th, 1868

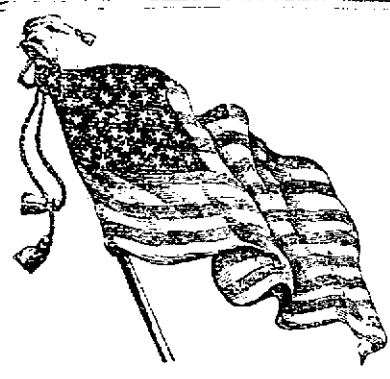
SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. F. THOMPSON has returned to Asheville and
S. ap rooms in good style, over Curtiss' Drug
opposite the Hyatt House, where he intends to
MAKE PICTURES

of the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity in all the
good as the best can be made, and a little Cheaper
the Cheapest.
Please call and examine specimens and list of
and satisfy yourself before purchasing pictures.
Jacksonville May 28d 1861

Maguolia, in this county, which I will sell for
one half what it is worth. M. O. BIRD
Janesville, March 6th 1868. mrdada

NEWSPAPER ARCH



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gen. Fremont and the Colored Troops.

A dispatch from Washington states that the President has formally communicated to Senator Sumner his conclusions respecting Gen. Fremont and colored troops, to-wit: that he can command them if he will. It is stated that there is no doubt entertained of his acceptance. There is every indication that the government is about to make use of the services of the negro in the war, upon an extended scale. There is now no opposition to the measure in the army, and very little is expressed any where. The draft has cured the copper-heads of agorophobia.

Resistance to the Government in Illinois.

A deserter from the 7th Illinois cavalry was arrested at Decatur, Illinois, on Monday. He shot a deputy sheriff while attempting to perform that duty. Nine men belonging to the K. K. C. were also arrested at the same time. They assaulted the officers, and one of them handed the pistol to the deserter, telling him to defend himself. A military guard has been sent from Springfield for the prisoners. It was only a few days since that a deserter shot an officer in Williamson county, Illinois. The court martial at Cincinnati has sentenced Jacob Brisbane, of Anna, Union county, Illinois, for disloyal practices, and fined him \$500 and give bonds, and remain in confinement until the fine is paid.

Suppression of the Chicago Times.

The order for the suppression of the Chicago Times states that it was done "on account of the repeated expression of disloyalty and incendiary sentiments." Gen. Ammen of Springfield was charged with the execution of the order, and directed the work to be performed by the commandant of the post at Chicago. A dispatch to the Tribune from Cincinnati states that the proprietors of the Times have telegraphed that they are willing to conform to military orders if allowed to continue the publication of the paper. Gen. Burnside will, it is said, require them to take the oath of allegiance and give bonds for the future conduct of their paper. This, it is said, will be done, and the publication will be allowed to be resumed.

The Canal Convention.

The canal convention at Chicago was very largely attended yesterday. Chauncey Filley, mayor of St. Louis, was the temporary chairman. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin was president, under the permanent organization. A vice president and secretary was appointed from the different states represented. Levi Blossom was vice president for Wisconsin, and Marshall M. Strong, secretary. After the appointment of the necessary committees, the convention adjourned till to-day.

War Measures.

We publish an article from the New York Times on the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in England, and the war measures deemed necessary in that country where rebellion was only threatened. People will be somewhat surprised at the statements made therein, who have been telling us how arbitrary it is to make military arrests in this country, and how tyrannical the government has been which forbids certain agitators the "freedom of speech." They do things differently in England, it is said. It is a common remark that it would cost the Queen of England her crown if she should put men in "bastilles" without trial, or suppress the publication of a newspaper without a hearing before civil courts. But all this was done in a country where free speech and the writ of habeas corpus are cherished as the bulwarks of freedom, upon one occasion when the government was in little danger, compared with that which menaces our own.

Our belief is that our government has not been sufficiently severe with rebel sympathizers, and that if fault is to be found with it at all, it is on the ground that it did not commence at the outset of the rebellion, and imprison and punish every man or woman who manifested sympathy for the rebels, and aided them in the least degree by words or acts. The lenity shown has been more fatal, both to them and to our brave men who have volunteered to defend the country, than would have been the case if "arbitrary" measures had been adopted and carried out with an iron will from the beginning. Mildness towards rebels is cruelty. So England has always regarded it, and so common sense teaches. Before treason spreads its lid be crushed, and thus anarchy and murder avoided. A bloody two years history has taught us this lesson, and we hope from henceforth to see the government profit by the terrible experience which our hesitation to adopt vigorous measures has caused.

It is stated that there was a cessation of hostilities at Vicksburg on the 25th for the purpose of allowing the women and children to leave the city.

Decision of the Supreme Court on the Re-assessment of Delinquent Taxes.

The following is a certified copy of the recent decision of the Supreme Court affirming the validity of the act re-assessing delinquent taxes in this city.

George C. Tallman, respondent, vs. The City of Janesville et al., appellants.
Drummond B. Matson et al., respondents, vs. The City of Janesville et al., appellants.
After the decision in Knowlton vs. Supervisors of Rock County, which declares void the provision of the charter of the city of Janesville permitting a discrimination in the imposition of city taxes between the farming lands within the corporate limits and other real estate, the legislature passed chapter 48, Private Laws, 1862, providing for a re-assessment of the taxes in that city for the years 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857. Some such enactment became necessary to avoid the difficulties growing out of the previous unconstitutional taxation. Some of the citizens had paid their taxes for three years, while others had refused to pay, and there was no way to enforce the collection of the delinquent tax. Hence, some law became indispensable, to correct the previous defective proceedings, in order to compel each citizen to contribute his due proportion of the public burdens.

The respondents in the above cases have brought these actions to restrain the sale of real estate for taxes which have been re-assessed and levied under this law for those years. Injunctions were granted, which, upon motion, the circuit court refused to dissolve. And demurrers to the complaints were likewise overruled, and these appeals are from those orders. We are of the opinion that the complaints state no ground for an injunction. The general reason given why the tax sale should be restrained is, that the law providing for the re-assessment of the taxes for the years 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857, is unconstitutional and void. It is said to be a most extraordinary enactment, unparalleled in the history of the legislation of any country where any regard is paid to justice or constitutional guarantees. These severe criticisms are not sustained by an examination of the law, in our judgment. For after a careful examination of all its provisions, we do not see that it is obnoxious to any constitutional objection. Its plain, manifest intent and object are to provide a way for correcting the errors and irregularities growing out of the previous taxation under the charter. It therefore provided for a re-assessment and re-levying of the taxes for those years. Ample provision is made for listing the property in the city subject to taxation, for assessing and equalizing its value, and for apportioning the amount of the state, county and city taxes, for each year, pro rata upon the value of all the property in the tax list for the year for which the same was made out. Interest on the amount from the first day of January, in the year next following that for which the tax list was made up, to the third Monday of May, 1862, was also included in the tax, with a percentage to cover the expense of collecting the tax. There was a provision, also, that if any portion of the taxes upon any property mentioned in the tax lists, or any of them, had been paid, that the amount so paid, together with interest thereon from the time of payment to the third Monday in May, 1862, should be applied and credited in payment of the taxes assessed upon such property. A mode of enforcing a prompt collection of the tax thus re-assessed is provided, which, although quite stringent, does not transcend the power of the legislature. These are the main provisions of the law, enacted evidently for the sole purpose of correcting the defective proceedings in levying taxes under the city charter, and for meeting the exigencies growing out of the decision which declared these taxes void. Is not the enactment of such a law a proper exercise of the taxing power? Cannot the legislature pass such laws as it may from time to time find necessary to cure defects in existing laws for raising revenue, whenever they are discovered, and make the assessment of taxes as nearly equal as possible? This is all the legislature really attempted to do by passing this law for the purpose of curing the invalidity in the previous tax proceedings. The former discrimination under the charter, it was contended, produced a gross inequality in the imposition of taxes, and violated the rule of uniformity prescribed by the constitution, and when this view was sustained by this court, the necessity for a re-adjustment and re-levying of the taxes for the previous years became apparent. There does not seem to be anything very extraordinary or unusual in such legislation; indeed, we should think the taxing power was defective if it could not be exercised to cure such errors. The taxes for the four previous years having been declared void, the financial embarrassment of the city must have been insufferable unless the legislature could grant some relief. The remedy offered was a provision for a re-assessment of the taxes, in order to make all property contribute equally to the support of the government. Those citizens who had paid their taxes were credited with that payment upon the re-assessment of his property, and delinquent tax-payers had no just ground of complaint because they were made to contribute their proper proportion to the public burdens. The law, however, is merely denounced because it provides for levying a tax upon lands for the years 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857, which have been purchased by the respondents of the former delinquent tax owners, for a full and valuable price paid since, and which, when purchased, were not subject to any lien or charge. To impose the taxes now for three years, it is claimed, is productive of great injustice and oppression. There is doubtless some force in this objection, and yet, because the law operates harshly in some cases, we cannot declare it void, if it is a proper exercise of the taxing power. Almost every system of taxation operates more or less unequally, and works injustice in individual cases. The objection here taken would be with equal force against the provision of the revised statutes which authorizes the assessor, upon

discovering that any land liable to taxation in his town was omitted in the assessment roll of either or both of the previous years, to assess the same for those years it was omitted, in order that the taxes to the amount which should have been paid in the year of such omission might be imposed and collected. Sec. 24, c. 15, R. S., 1849; sec. 27, c. 18, R. S., 1858. Under these provisions, it is very apparent a tax might be levied and collected upon lands which had by purchase become the property of persons other than those who owned them when the tax should have been paid. Undoubtedly analogous provisions will be found in many other revenue laws of our sister states which inevitably operate oppressively in individual cases. And still this power of correcting defective assessment rolls on the part of the public authorities is a salutary and highly beneficial feature of our system of taxation. It is not to be abandoned because in some instances it produces individual hardships. Every tax-payer is interested in having the property list as perfect as possible, and therefore power to correct omissions and irregularities on the rolls is entrusted to some of the taxing officers. Again, the respondents must be assumed to have known when they purchased those lands that the taxes formerly assessed against them had been declared void, and they purchased with full knowledge of the power of the legislature to provide for a re-assessment of them. True, they might not have known that the legislature would exercise this power, but they took this risk. And whatever laws the legislature might pass, within the limitations of the constitution, to correct the previous defective proceedings in assessing taxes, they must submit to.

Many other objections are taken to this law, but we shall not stop to notice them. The expediency of passing such laws must be left to the taxing power of the government. The courts can only interfere when the enactment falls within some prohibition of the constitution. And it is a familiar maxim that the legislature can exercise all legislative power not withheld by the state or federal constitution. And although we may deem some of the provisions of this act relating to the means of enforcing a collection of the tax quite severe, still we cannot say they violate any fundamental principle of justice and equity, or infract any part of the constitution. We, therefore, think the orders of the circuit court refusing to dissolve the injunctions granted to restrain the tax sales and overruling the demurrer to the complaints, must be reversed, and the causes remanded with directions to dismiss the suits.

Correspondence of the Gazette.
From the Twelfth Battery.

Editors Gazette:—You are probably anxious, by this time, to hear from the 12th battery, as it has been some time since we have had a chance to write, and during that time many bloody battles have been fought. We are all right, not a man injured so far. The battle of Raymond our division did not get into, being held as a reserve. At Jackson Quimby's division did some hard fighting, and although we were under fire, our battery did not get an opportunity to do any shooting. The second brigade, Col. Holmes commanding, charged the rebels, and drove them double quick through town, Gen. Sherman coming up on the right, and hurrying them in their brilliant skedaddle. Said skedaddle was a splendid affair, the rebels making the best time on record, leaving everything behind them which would impede their flight. Large quantities of artillery, ammunition and stores fell into our hands. We went into Jackson on the 14th, and the next morning at sunrise started back on the road to Vicksburg. Nothing impeded our progress till we reached Champion Hill, where we found 40,000 rebels in line of battle to dispute our further advance. A bloody fight of about ten hours ensued, the enemy holding their ground with desperate determination. Our advancing columns pressed them hard, and they gave way with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied again and regained their lost ground. At this critical moment the second brigade of our division came up at a double quick, and charging the rebels, turned the tide of battle in our favor. The rout was complete, guns, caissons, muskets, knapsacks and clothing, were strewn among the dead and wounded of that dearly-bought field. I shall not attempt to give a description of the great slaughter witnessed here. The thinned ranks of the gallant 7th division is proof enough of what they did. Other divisions have suffered greatly, but none, I think, as much as ours, for we came in when our men were falling back, and when the fire was the hottest. Our battery came out unharmed, for it was the infantry that stood the brunt of the fight, the artillery being further back, and more out of range. The other battles which took place between here and Champion Hill we did not participate in, as we were thrown in the rear.

The siege of Vicksburg has fairly commenced—cannonading and musketry is going on continually, night and day. We did not come up till last night, having been left back as rear guard for the train and prisoners. It was nearly sundown when we reached our lines, and we were ordered to feed and water the horses and go forward into position. The boys were tired, sleepy and hungry, having been up all the previous night, and marched all day through heat and dust with nothing to eat; but orders must be obeyed, so forward we went with empty stomachs, and worked all night planting our guns. The morning light revealed to us our position, and you can imagine we were somewhat surprised on finding that we were the advance battery, with in 200 yards of a strong rebel fort, from which floated in defiance the stars and bars, while the black-mouthed muzzles of three heavy guns yawned through the embrasures.

But the rebels cannot fire on us—our sharpshooters will not allow that. Neither will the rebel sharpshooters permit us to show our heads over the breastworks—therefore we can't fire.

The cannonading to-day has been all on our side, as our sharpshooters have such perfect range on the enemy that they cannot get a shot. The boys are in good health and spirits, notwithstanding we have had but little to eat since leaving the river, but to-day rations reached us from Young's Point by the way of Haines' Bluff, and the army will soon be supplied. We are willing enough to suffer every privation as long as such glorious victories attend us.

Yours, &c., W. S. B.

[A letter from the battery, written by Henry Wingate, dated May 23d, has been received by his friends in this city, which states that up to that time all were well and safe in the battery, and that they held the same position at Vicksburg as described in the above correspondence.]

BY TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

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Last Night's Report.

New York, June 2.
It is stated that Gen. Houston will run for Governor of Texas with the design of forming a republic of Texas.
The Post's Washington dispatch this afternoon, says nothing further is known in reference to the movements of Lee, but there are many rumors; one is that he is marching on Washington.
Gen. Saxton arrived in Washington to-day from Port Royal.

CINCINNATI, June 2.
Gov. Tod appeared before the Fairfield county court of common pleas, yesterday, in obedience to his recognition, to answer the charges filed against him by Dr. Edson B. Oida. The attorney for Gov. Tod filed a motion declaring, as he was executive of the state, he was not liable to arrest until he was vacated, either by the expiration of his term, or by impeachment; he therefore could not be punished now. The case should be removed to the federal court under the provisions of the act passed by the last congress. The governor's case was then continued by consent, he entering into a recognition to appear at the next term of the court.

Col. Corwin defeated Gen. Rodney at Florence, Ala., on the 27th of May, capturing 100 men, 8 officers, 400 mules and 300 negroes. Marching northward, Col. Corwin destroyed foundries, mills and everything else useful to the enemy that he could lay hands upon.

WASHINGTON, June 2.
Official dispatches received from Vicksburg up to the 29th of May, indicate no change in affairs there, but the prospects of Grant are still encouraging.

New Orleans, May 24.
Rumors from Pascagoula reached New Orleans on the 21st that Mobile had been attacked, and one rebel stated that telegraphic dispatches received at Pascagoula from Mobile that Fort Morgan has gone under. Some of the rebels said to our officers, there is glorious news for you, but we dare not tell you what it is.

A letter of the 19th from Bayou Sara says Dudley's brigade made a reconnaissance to within a mile of Fort Hudson batteries, when they ascertained that the rebels had been reinforced.
A Brashear dispatch of the 22d says the steamer Louisiana Belle, while en route from Brashear to Washington, with Capt. Merrill of Co. D, of the 4th Massachusetts on board, was attacked by guerrillas killing the pilot and ten soldiers. Our men returned the fire, killing several guerrillas and driving them off, after an hour and a half of fighting. The guerrillas are supposed to be certain professed Unionists of Washington. The steamer Morning Light ran into the steamer Creole on the night of the 21st, under peculiar circumstances on the Mississippi river. The former sinking on the left bank. The Creole was transporting troops from New Orleans to Baton Rouge to reinforce Anger.

CAIRO, June 2.
Special to Chicago Journal.—The steamer Judge Terrence left Vicksburg on the evening of the 27th, and arrived here this morning.
On the morning of the 27th, the gunboat Cincinnati was ordered to go down to the city and attack the water battery, it having been represented by Gen. Sherman that all of the upper batteries were silenced, none of them having fired a gun for several days. She started to execute the order about 9 a. m.

Coming within range of the upper batteries, she opened on them with her bow guns, but they did not reply. She passed down, until directly opposite the city, when she turned her prow up stream, preparatory to opening on the main battery. Just at this juncture, some eight or ten batteries, some of which she had passed, opened on her. She was struck a number of times. Several balls penetrated her below the water line, and plunging shot from the batteries on the hills went through her upper deck and down into her inner works. She attempted to come back up the river, but succeeded in getting but a short distance above the water batteries, when she struck in twelve feet of water, near the Mississippi shore, and now lies on a debatable ground.

Our loss is about 25 in killed, wounded and drowned. Henry Aitenborough, of Cincinnati, pilot, was killed. All the other officers are believed to have escaped. The boat is probably a total loss.

To-Day's Report.

[Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, June 3.
By the steamer Gen. Crowwell, which arrived from New Orleans this morning, we have the following: Seventy-five prisoners arrived at New Orleans on the 25th from Baton Rouge. Among them Ex-Governor Robert Wickliff, who was captured near Port Hudson. The Era of the 27th has the following: Gen. Banks moved down Red river with his army and crossed to Bayou Sara, thence to Port Hudson, where he united his forces with Auger's. The gunboats under Farragut were to go on the 24th. The mortar fleet opened fire on Port Hudson on the night of the 24th, silencing several of the enemy's guns. The gunboats are now, therefore, closely besieged and hemmed in, and the fall of this stronghold will be speedily over. Gen. Banks orders an assault of the works. Col. Grierson is co-operating with Banks. The garrison of Port Hudson is estimated at 10,000, scantily supplied with provisions. It is reported that the rebel iron-clad ram from Mobile's capture of two of our ships of war proves to be a canard.

New York, June 3.
The Persia from Liverpool, 23d and Queenstown 24th, has arrived. The Times says Hooker's operations were preceded by the usual gunboat attacks, and resulted in the usual miserable failure. It suspects Hooker was so disabled that Sedgwick's defeat was an opportune excuse for

recessing. Leaving the wounded on the field clearly indicates something like a rout. The Times says so and to the war, but the slow process of exhaustion either of men or means. A few months must decide whether the war will close with the present year or at the close of Lincoln's term or later. The News says the last campaign of the federal army was a disaster but points to Lee's inability to follow, more the fact that he does not hold a foot more ground than before. The Star thinks that an honest confession of a disaster would be more dignified on the part of Stanton than the statement of a retreat from prudential motives and speedy resumption of offensive measures. The Morning Post sees good reason why Lee should not follow up Hooker, but can't understand why Hooker was allowed to retreat so easily.

The party who was alleged to be a federal recruiting agent in the county Cork, turned out to be a swindler and had damped.

It is announced that the cargoes of the ships Nara, Louisa Hatch, and Charles Hill, bound from England to the East Indies, and destroyed by the Alabama, were shipped by and consigned to British subjects. The government has been called upon, and it is thought will interfere in the matter.

The French electoral contest is waxing warmer. Opposition candidates are daily increasing.

Perisigny, in a letter to the prefect of Seine, denounces Thiers as being connected with the avowed enemies of the emperor. Bourne flat.

Polish affairs are unchanged. Engagements continue frequent, and no diminution in the number of insurgents. It is reported that Russia has called on Prussia for military assistance.

Cotton in Liverpool, May 23—the business for the week was 28,200 bales. On Friday, under the Glasgow's news, there was better demand, and the week's decline partially recovered.

Bradsfords—Flour steady; wheat firm and partially a shade dearer; red western 9s9d; white 10s10d; corn very firm, mixed, 2s9d3/4; white 3s1/4.

Provisions—Beef firm for fine, dull for inferior; lard in good demand.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Flour quiet. Wheat moderate demand, and firmer. The steamer from Liverpool 23d, reports breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Provisions dull and steady.

New York, June 3.
The Herald has a private despatch from Mexico confirming the capture of Puebla also that Gen. Comonfort was surprised and lost 8 guns and 2500 men prisoners.

Stocks dull and lower, money and exchange unchanged. Gold 46 1/2. Flour firmer. Wheat is better, fair inquiry, 1,23 1/4. 44 Chicago spring, 1,30 1/4. Milwaukee club, Corn 2 1/2. Pork and lard steady. Whisky quiet.

Gen. Hunter's Letter to Jeff. Davis.

New York, June 1.
The following letter from Gen. Hunter to Jeff. Davis is printed in the "Free South," dated May 30th.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, MILITARY HEAD, Port Royal, April 28.

To Jefferson Davis, Richmond:
The United States flag must protect all its defenders, white, black or yellow.

Several negroes in the employ of the government in the Washington department have been cruelly murdered by your authorities, and others sold into slavery. Every outrage of this kind against the laws of humanity which may take place in this department, shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel of the highest rank in my possession, man for man.

These executions will certainly take place for every one murdered or sold into a slavery worse than death. On your authorities will rest the responsibility of this barbarous policy, and you will be held responsible in the world to come for all the blood thus shed.

In the month of August last you declared all those engaged in arming the negroes to fight for their country to be felons, and directed the immediate execution of all such as should be captured. I have given you long enough to reflect on your folly. I now give you notice that unless this order is immediately revoked, I will at once cause the execution of every rebel slaveholder in my possession. The poor negro is fighting for his liberty, his true sense, and Mr. Jefferson has beautifully said in such a case "there is no attribute of the Almighty which will induce him to fight on the side of the oppressor."

You say you are fighting for liberty? Yes, you are fighting for liberty, liberty to keep four millions of your fellow beings in ignorance and degradation, liberty to separate parents and children, husband and wife, brother and sister. Liberty to steal the products of their labor, exacted with many a cruel lash and bitter tear. Liberty to seduce their wives and daughters, and to sell their own children into slavery. Liberty to kill these children with impunity when the murder cannot be proved by one of pure white blood. This is the kind of liberty, the liberty to do wrong which Satan, chief of the fallen angels, was contending for when he was cast into hell.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
D. HUNTER,
Major General Com.

ENCOURAGING VIEW OF THE PROSPECTS AT VICKSBURG.—The St. Louis Republic furnishes the following letter, dated at Young's Point, May 23d, which presents an encouraging view of the situation. It would seem that General Grant anticipated an attack in the rear, but he was prepared for it.

"As I write here in the cool of the early morning, the sound of our mortars slowly booming on the other side of the stream reminds me that another day of siege has begun for the handsome city over the way. It is now a city girt with fire; our gunboats in front, our army, inspired by recent successes, coiled in its rear.

Will Grant take Vicksburg? Decidedly, yes. The dangers of his superb, romantic campaign, are past. While marching from the Grand Gulf to Big Black, by the way of Jackson and Bolton, his progress was brilliant and perilous. A single mistake or disaster might have overwhelmed his army with remediless ruin. But the mistake was not made, the disaster did not come. At Port Gibson, at Raymond, at Jackson, at Champion's Hill, (Midway Hills, or Baker's Creek, the battle has three names), and at Big Black Bridge, our brave veterans of the west drove the rebels before them like sheep. Johnston retreated northward from Jackson, and has not yet rejoined the Vicksburgers. Pemberton went out from Vicksburg to capture Grand Gulf, with six pieces of artillery—he got back with three.

Now, how can Vicksburg fall to fall? The ground in the rear of the town is a vast plateau, cut by a thousand ravines, a great sheath of little hills. On a half circle of hills, about two miles from the heart of the town, are the rebel defenses. On an exterior half circle of hills, just as high, lies our army, its artillery occupying just as commanding positions as that of the enemy; while from the Yazoo we can get all the supplies we need.

The seven siege guns which the rebels left at Haines' Bluff, on the 10th, when Sherman marched in between that night and the city, and probably by this time turned against the rebel works.

For Sale!
Some very desirable Residence Lots, by ALLEN GRADAM.

But some say that Johnston is coming up in our rear. He may come now, if he chooses. He must come over the same hills, through the same ravines of which I have spoken, and he will find them the gates of death."

THE BLOCKADE AND SOUTHERN RAILROADS.—From Mr. Collins' account of his travels in Dixie:
The blockade is and has been a damaging injury. It is useless for them to talk, as they do, about the development of manufactures in their midst. All such are fictitious, and will subside at the first dawn of peace, as it needs no Adam Smith to tell. The whole south is living in the plainest way, in many things having retired to the necessities and practices of the earliest pioneer settlers. Some commodities there are in manufactures which rank almost as necessities.

A spool of thread, for example, costs a dollar in some parts of the south. The impotency of the south in the elements of a self-sufficiency and a long war is seen most clearly in the railroads. Although they appropriated all the rolling stock of the border states, and drew it back as they retreated, the roads south are in a shabby order. All along the road sides and at the terminus can be seen the wreck of locomotives. The road beds, never good and much used are kept in poor repair.

MARRIED.
In this city, June 2d, 1863, by Rev. M. P. Kinney, Mr. WILLIAM WHITEWORTH and Mrs. HANNAH BRANTON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of and style of Martin Dunn & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Neither party will settle the business of the firm, and authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. MARTIN DUNN. SOLOMON HUTTON. JEDD&W

Janesville, May 28th, 1863.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TWO gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, near the business part of the city, at very low terms. Also a single man with or without rooms. Enquire at the residence of Mrs. M. Addy, corner of Franklin and Wall streets, north of the First House. JEDD&W

WANTED.

TO exchange, a good second hand two-seated, extended top carriage, for a team or a good road horse. Also I want a good new milk cow, or exchange for a fine horse lumber wagon. Call immediately at the carriage shop of Hathaway & Hammond. JEDD&W

1,000 Rolls

or
Curtain Papers!
EMBRACING Plain, Figured and Gilt, just received and for sale cheap at SUTHERLAND'S. JEDD&W

ANOTHER ASSORTMENT

of
Wall Papers!
EMBRACING a new and never before exhibited assortment of Wall Papers, just received at SUTHERLAND'S PAPER STORE. JEDD&W

A Magnificent Lot of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
JUST received and for sale cheaper than ever before at SUTHERLAND'S. JEDD&W

Gilt and Rosewood Frames.

A LARGE arrival just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE. JEDD&W

Paper Fasteners for Lawyers.

A NEW article in this market, just received at SUTHERLAND'S. Wholesale and Retail Stockists. JEDD&W

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

GARMAN'S Cachou, and Cardamom, for instance, a most pleasant and beautiful perfume to the breath. Also

PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
GENUINE SPICES, OIL,
ESSENCE OF STANGE,
COLOGNE,
HAIR OIL,
LION ROUGE,
POWDERED ROUGE,
TOILET SOAPS,
SHAVING SOAPS,
SHAVING BRUSHES,
BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS,
RED IRON, BLACK IRON,
INDELEBIL INK,
TOOTH ACHIE DROPS.

FINE AND COARSE COMBS.

Jubba Paste for Coughs, Barlow's Bluing, Fine-cut Tobacco, Superior Cigars, Snuff, &c. There also a choice lot of

VARNISHES,

Furniture Varnish, Coach Varnish, Demar Varnish, Japan Varnish, and all kinds of

Paints, Oils, Drugs, Glass,

June 1st, 1863. E. RIDER, JEDD&W

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS

O' distinguished Generals, Statesmen and other celebrities. Also of Works of Art, just what is wanted to fill the vacant places in your Albums at May 30th, 1863. (my30d)w MOSELEY'S. JEDD&W

JUNE MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S, Atlantic, Godey's, Leslie's Family, Bay-Lou, Peterson's and Demorest's. Call for them at MOSELEY'S. JEDD&W

J. A. DENELL,

REGULATOR

WATCHES

J. & W. W. JEWELLERY & WATCHMAKING

No. 1 Myra House, - JAMESVILLE WIS.

on hand and constantly receiving a good assortment of Gold and Silver Cased Watches

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

STERLING SILVER WARE

Silver Plated Ware,

a large assortment of

CLOCKS, TIME PIECES, CALENDAR REGULATOR,

TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY,

Razors, Shears and Scissors,

LITTLE LOWER
 you can buy elsewhere. Having a practical
 knowledge of

WATCH REPAIRING,
 in this country and Europe. I feel confident that

can satisfy my customers in any of the most difficult
work on Chronometers, Duplex or any other escapement. Particular attention paid to
MAKING AND REPAIRING JEWELRY
Also
Clocks Cleaned and Repaired.
Herald!
J. A. DENELL.

SPECTACLES

THE SUBSCRIBER has a very large stock of all the different kinds of spectacles required for the various defects in eyesight, made of the best materials which will be accurately fitted to the person needing them. These glasses are mounted in every variety of style, and will be sold at the lowest prices. The attention of all who require an easy, setting and comfortable

FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL
 —OF—
NEW SPRING GOODS
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RIORDAN & LEECH
 ARE now open and ready for inspection, the first

NEW GOODS
the season, all of which have been purchased during
the late panic in the gold market and are offered
to the public
Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less
than other merchants, who were not early in the field
will be enabled to sell.
Our stock comprises the very choicest selections
English, French and American
DRESS GOODS!
consisting of beautiful Plain and Figured Tissues,
Army Stripes, Broche Mohair, London Grey and Rust

Matres, Colored Alpaca, Kopp de Moire, Poi
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 Beautiful English, French and American Delaine
 Colored Ruffs, Muslins and Organdies.
 The Very newest styles in American and French
PRINTS!
 Unrivalled fast colors, the patterns of which have be
 furnished exclusively to our store.
 We call particular attention to our stock of Pl
 Fancy Colored
DRESS SLICKS

DOUBLE FACED BLACK PIGMENT SILKS, Double Faced Colored Druss Blacks, New styles in French Colored Silks and Ribbons, Double Faced and full of Double Law.
Bolled Black Silks of the celebrated brands
 Schaeff & Co, Bonaparte, Idem, &c, &c.
 We are in receipt of a full line of

EMBROIDERIES,
 Collars and Sets, Rutted Collars, Tape Edge Collars, Tape Collars, English Thread Laces, Guipure and Muslin Laces, Edgings and Insertings, &c, &c

Robes and Gents' Hosiery
 Ladies' &c, Alexander's best Colored and Black Hosiery, uncolored backs Ladies' and Men's Laces, Colored and Black Hosiery, Gents' Colored and uncolored Plain Linen and Cotton

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
 In this department we have always been ahead of

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ing for the season. We have the most complete and mo
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most styles, either made up or as samples to mea
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completes all the different shades of Midland
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Sell Fifty Cents per Yard Less

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enough, to secure an entire case of each of
these samples of clothing is a loss to the advan
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be bestowed on our clothing, or time in trade. We
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It is unnecessary for us to further enumerate our extensive stock, the reputation we have already acquired in this community is sufficient guarantee that what we say is truth, and we only ask the favor

OF A CALL
satisfy the most fastidious that our stock

Is Superior
 anything ever before offered for sale in this city
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FURNITURE AT OLD PRICES
 WISHING to close out my entire stock of Fur

You may see a line of goods at the
Lowest Prices
 in the next 30 days, which will give those in want
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 of this line have
Advanced from 25 to 50 per Cent.
 I keep all kinds of
Carior, Chamber and Common Furniture
LOOKING GLASSES, SPRING BEDS AND MATTRESSES.
 I have **every thing usually kept in a first class Fur-**
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TURNING DONE TO ORDER.
 Any one in need of such goods will save at least
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Dr. Knapp & Son
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 FORMERLY AN LONDON DISPENSARY,

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NAME: DAVID 98CH

